

Ref. AP4044865

The delayed construction as it has been necessary to design, construct, and parts of the technological installation with a view to much greater power than would have been the case were the plant of low-power output. More power was required than originally planned to put the functional units and the reactor into operation, since the unit of greater power was designed with a higher economy of operation, and has by far a more complicated construction whose main purpose is the testing and proving of design types in which attention has been given to the design and development of the power-changing mechanisms; its individual units as well as the whole prototype have been functionally tested. The mechanisms of all the control rods have been subjected to all-round, exhaustive testing on a model with models of the mechanisms of a 1/10 scale at the operating temperature and coolant pressure. Many tests were made in model of the reactor as much as the technological installations of the plant are in a prototype stage, the discussion is limited to future prospects from the point of view of the maximum performance figures, of which the most important is the maximum power that can be generated. Given the fuel element concept described

Card #4

5 NR; AP4044865

is not necessary to reckon with either a sharply increased active zone with increased thermal power drawn from the unit volume of active zone, already fairly high in the first electric power plant (10 MW/m^3). It is expected, therefore, that the 200-Mw power stage will have a pressure of 14.4 m average diameter, and the 400-Mw stage a pressure chamber of 8.8 m. The height of the pressure chamber would not at the same time be substantially changed. The pressure chamber of the reactor of the first electric power plant cannot be transported fully assembled. It was designed, therefore, to be assembled at the plant construction site. The engineering reliability of the steam generator were tested on a full-scale model which. Adjustable blade flow control in exhaust and sealing (packing) were tested on a 1:1 scale blower model. The effect of thermal shock on the case of emergency reactor shutdown, and the possibility of using steam from classical electric power plants under the existing conditions of the nuclear plant in view of the high moisture content of the vapor, was evaluated. Another nuclear electric power plant with a reactor of a 200-Mw output is being designed and planned on the basis of the design and design experience discussed here. Increased unit power output of this type of

Card 214

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... obviously depend on changes in the concept of the core of the reactor
... in particular of the fuel element. This problem is now under study.
See: 19 figures.

(Milevec, Juza, Komarek, Korenek, Wagner, Savicky (V. I. Lenin,
USSR Plant); (Krizek) Prvni brnenska strojirna, (part of stateva Gottwaldova
Machine Building Plant, Klement Gottwald plant; Cesnik, Jaderna
Nuclear Electric Power Generating Plant)

ENCL: OO

NS CODE: NP

CI

OTHER: OOS

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

KOMAREK, Arnost

First Czechoslovak nuclear power plant. Vestnik CSAV
73 no. 1: 54-57 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

CA

Turpentine distillates and turpentine. Aut. Kornárek
Chemie (Prague) 4, 39-40(1948).--Aut. distillates of tur-
pentine produced a dermatitis when applied locally,
edema of the respiratory passages when inhaled, an acute
gastroenteritis when taken into the stomach, a combina-
tion product with glycuronic acid in the tissues which is
excreted in the kidneys. A victim who drank 170 g. of the
turpentine distillate died, but patients who had consumed
15 and 20 g. of the distillate survived. Frank Maresh.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

Professor Ing. Dr. Oskar Quedenau 70 years old set
Antonin Koudelka Chemie (Prague) v. 1911-67
not described note

2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

KOMAREK, Bohuslav, inz.

Differential gain and differential phase in color television.
Sdel tech 11 no.10:377-378 0 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

KOMAREK, Bohuslav, inz.

Heater-cathode short circuit in a picture tube. Sdel tech 12
no. 2:63-64 F*64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

KOMAREK, Bohuslav, inz.

Short circuit between the electrodes in a picture tube. Sdel
tech 13 no.2:73 F '64.

KOMAREK, Bohuslav, inz.

Device for measuring the differential gain and differential phase. Sdel tech 13 no.3., 1965.

I 21502-66
ACC NR: AP6010940

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0014/65/000/003/0095/0095

AUTHOR: Komarek, Bohuslav (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Differential gain and differential phase meter

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no. 3, 1965, 95

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter, TV equipment

ABSTRACT: The described meter was designed for laboratory measurements on equipment for relaying color-TV signals. It can also be used in other areas of color-TV, e.g., in studio equipment, etc. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Leather. Furs.
Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial
Proteins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21980

Author : Komarek, E., Bayer, A. G.

Inst :
Title : Synthetic Tanners, Their Properties and
Methods of Use.

Orig Pub : Koza i obuca, 1958, 7, No 3, 83-87

Abstract : A brief review is given on the properties
of synthetic tanning agents, and proper-
ties of the Bayer firm's syntan tannigan
extra NR are reviewed in detail. Its value
among the group of vegetable tanning agents

Card : 1/2

H-181

KOMAREK, F.

A laboratory viscosimeter for measurements in vessels used for chemical reactions.

p. 106 (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KREJCI, Milos; HERAN, Josef; KOMAREK, Frantisek; PAVELCOVA, Vera

Polyesterification of polyethylene terephthalate. Pt. I. Chem
prum 14 no. 7:370-372 Jl '64.

I. Silon National Enterprise, Research and Development Department
Plana nad Lužnicí.

KOMAREK, Jan

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: First Internal and Infectious Diseases Department, Krajska veterinarni nemocnice, Pardubice
/I interni a infekcni oddeleni Krajske veterinarni nemocnice/; Head
/prednosta/ Zdenek SOVA DVM, Candidate of veterinary sciences; Pardubice
Source: Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 6(34), No 10, Oct 1961; pp 761-770

Data: "Clinical and Hematologic Diagnosis of Virus Enteritis and Neratox Poisoning
in Cats" /Neratox: anticoagulant rodenticide/

SOVA, Zdenek /see affiliation above/
KOMAREK, Jan

600 981643

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

Clinical and hematological diagnosis of virus enteritis and
intoxication with the Neratox in cats. Veterinarni medicina
6 no.10:761-770 O '61.

1. Interni a infekcni oddeleni, Krajska veterinarni nemocnice, Pardubice.

SOVA, Zd., MVDr., Sc.C.; KOMAREK, J.; KAMARYTOVA, A.

Determination of glucose in the blood of clinically healthy
horses and of horses with various internal diseases.
Veterinarni medicina 7 no.2:141-148 '62.

1. Odseleni pro choroby vnitrni, Veterinarni nemocnice,
Pardubice.

OTCENASEK, Milos, promovany biolog CSc.; DVORAK, Jaroslav, MUDr. CSc.;
KOMAREK, Jan, promovany veterinarni lekar

Mycological diagnosis of trichophytosis caused by Trichophyton
verru cosum Bodin 1902. Veter medicina 9 no. 5:391-398 O '64.

1. Institute of Parasitology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Director [Corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, DrSc.] B. Rosicky, and the Station of Laboratory and Clinical Diagnostics of the Central State Veterinary Institute, Pardubice, Director of the Station [MUDr.] M. Rysanek. Submitted February 12, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FILKA, J.; KOMAREK, J.; PLESKAC, Z.; Chair of Physiology, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (Katedra Fysiologie Veterinarni Fak. VSZ), Brno.

"Development of Calves Weaned on the 3rd Day of Life and Maintained Without Milk After the 22nd Day of Life. V. The Blood Composition in the First 60 Days of Life."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 372 - 373

Abstract: The number of erythrocytes is lowest at the age of 28-30 days (6.17 ± 0.63 mil.). The "valeur globulaire" reached its peak in this period. A large number of erythrocytes was found in calves aged 49-51 days. During the whole duration of the experiment the hematocrit value was 10-15% lower than in animals raised by the standard method. 1 Czech reference. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals 9 Dec 66.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

HOLUB, A.; FILKA, J.; KOMAREK, J.; Chair of Physiology, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (Katedra Fysiologie Veterinarni Fakulty VSZ), Brno.

"Changes in Erythrocyte Utilization of Glucose in Calves During the First 4 Months of Life."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 377

Abstract: The utilization of glucose related to 100 ml mass of erythrocytes exceeds 20 mg in calves aged up to 21 days; it decreases with age and drops to 15 mg per 100 ml of mass per hour after 120 days. The erythrocytes in calves show lower glycolytic activity than those of most of the mammals. It is probably due to the fact that erythrocytes of ruminants become adapted to the supply of other metabolites than glucose. 2 Western, 3 Czech references. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 9 Dec 65.

1/1

L 8894-66 EWA(D)-2/EWA(J)/ENT(L)/EST(S) DD/JK

ACC NR: AP5027365 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0062/65/007/006/0409/0424
44,55 44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Komarek, J. -- Komarek, I.; Simmer, J. -- Simmer, Ya. 48
ORG: Laboratory for Experimental Algology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Trebon

TITLE: Synchronization of Scenedesmus quadricauda cultures

SOURCE: Biologiya plantarum, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 409-424

TOPIC TAGS: plant development, algae, biologic reproduction, synchronous culture

ABSTRACT: Methods of synchronizing Scenedesmus quadricauda cultures are described. Algal cultures at 18-22°C in cultivation flasks were illuminated with fluorescent lamps (intensity $1.25 \cdot 10^4$ erg/cm²s). Light and dark intervals were determined strictly by the state of the culture. Air enriched with 3-5% CO₂ was bubbled continuously through the culture medium. The following parameters of the synchronized culture were studied: average length of the coenobia and distribution according to length, dry weight, number of cells, packed cell volume, and optical density. With constant temperature and light intensity, a synchronized culture can be kept in this state for any length of time. Experimental results showed two main periods in the life cycle of Scenedesmus quadricauda, just like those observed for Chlorella ellipsoidea: 1) a light-dependent growth phase and 2) a reproductive phase independent of light. Autocoenobia are released from the mother cell gradually; thus, 100% synchro-

Card 1/3

L 8804-66

ACC NR: AP5027365

nization of *Scenedesmus* is never possible. Under these conditions one life cycle took 60–90 hr (the time ratio of growth to reproductive phase was 2–2.5 to 1). Changes in the culture during ontogenesis are shown in Fig. 1. Quantification of the degree

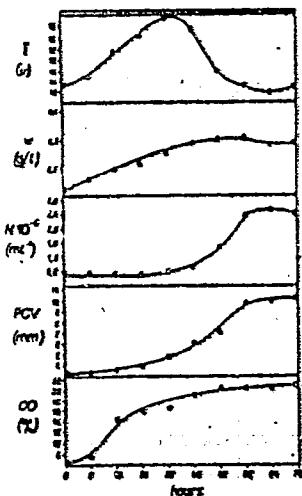


Fig. 1. Course of the main factors followed in a synchronized culture of *Scenedesmus quadricauda* during one life cycle

L - Average length of the coenobium, w - dry weight; N - number of cells; PCV - packed cell volume; OD - optical density of the suspension.

of synchronization achieved for a given population of organisms (at any phase in their life cycle) is accomplished with the help of information theory. Sample calculations are presented. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables. [JS]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

L 8894-66

ACC NR: AP5027365

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec64/ OTH REF: 021/ SOV REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4152

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

SRAmek, Miroslav, inz.; KOMAREK, Jaroslav, inz.

Application of removable protective coating before impregnation.
Elektrotechnik 17 no.12:343-344 D '62.

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia, n.p., Pardubice -
Semtin.

SRAmek, Miroslav; KOMAREK, Jaroslav

Removable coating for protection of metallic parts of electrical machines. Chem. prum 12 no. 11:637-638 N '62?

1. Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia, n.p., Pardubice - Semtin.

KOMAREK, Jiri

Eight years of wire broadcasting. Czspoje 7 no.2t1-3. F '62.

1. Pracovník ministerstva dopravy a spoju.

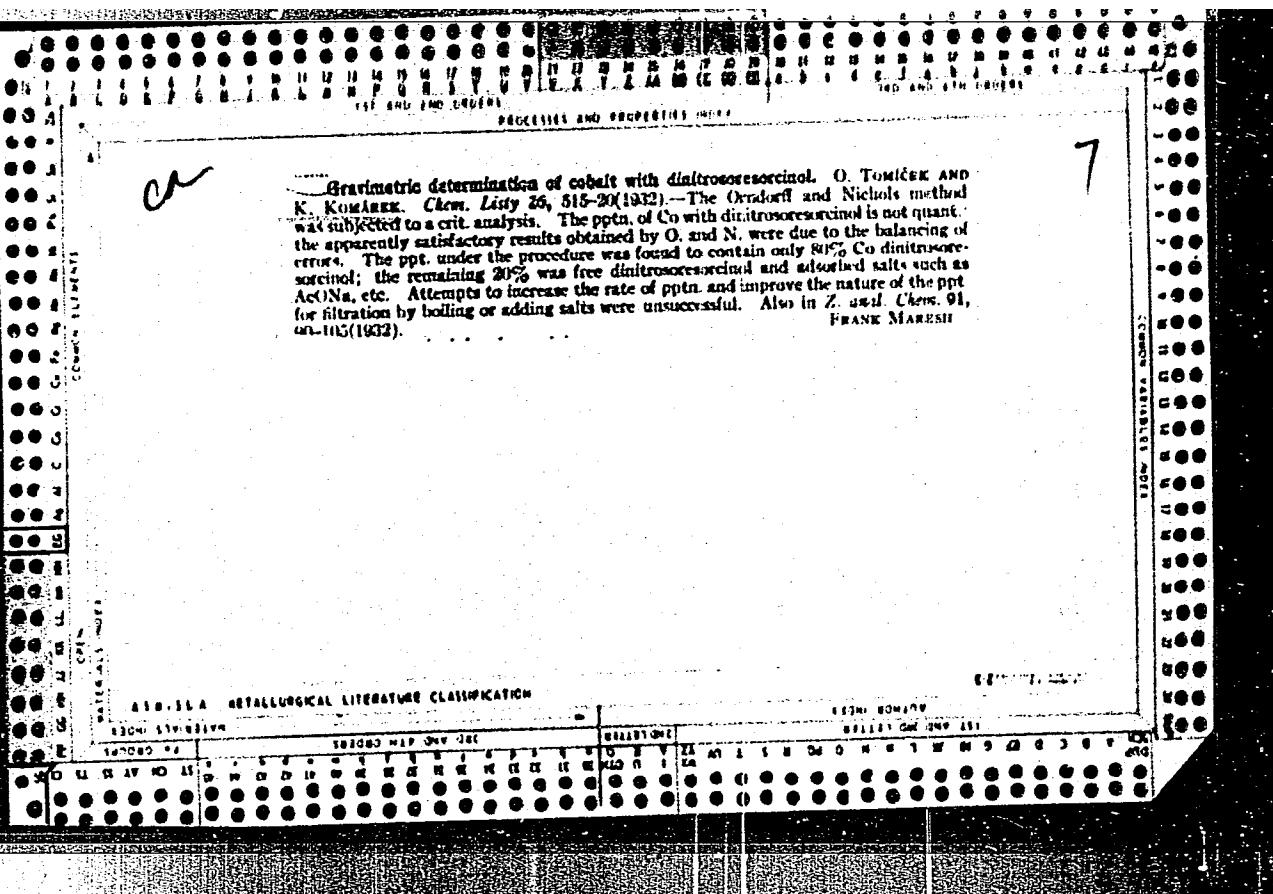
KOMAREK, Josef

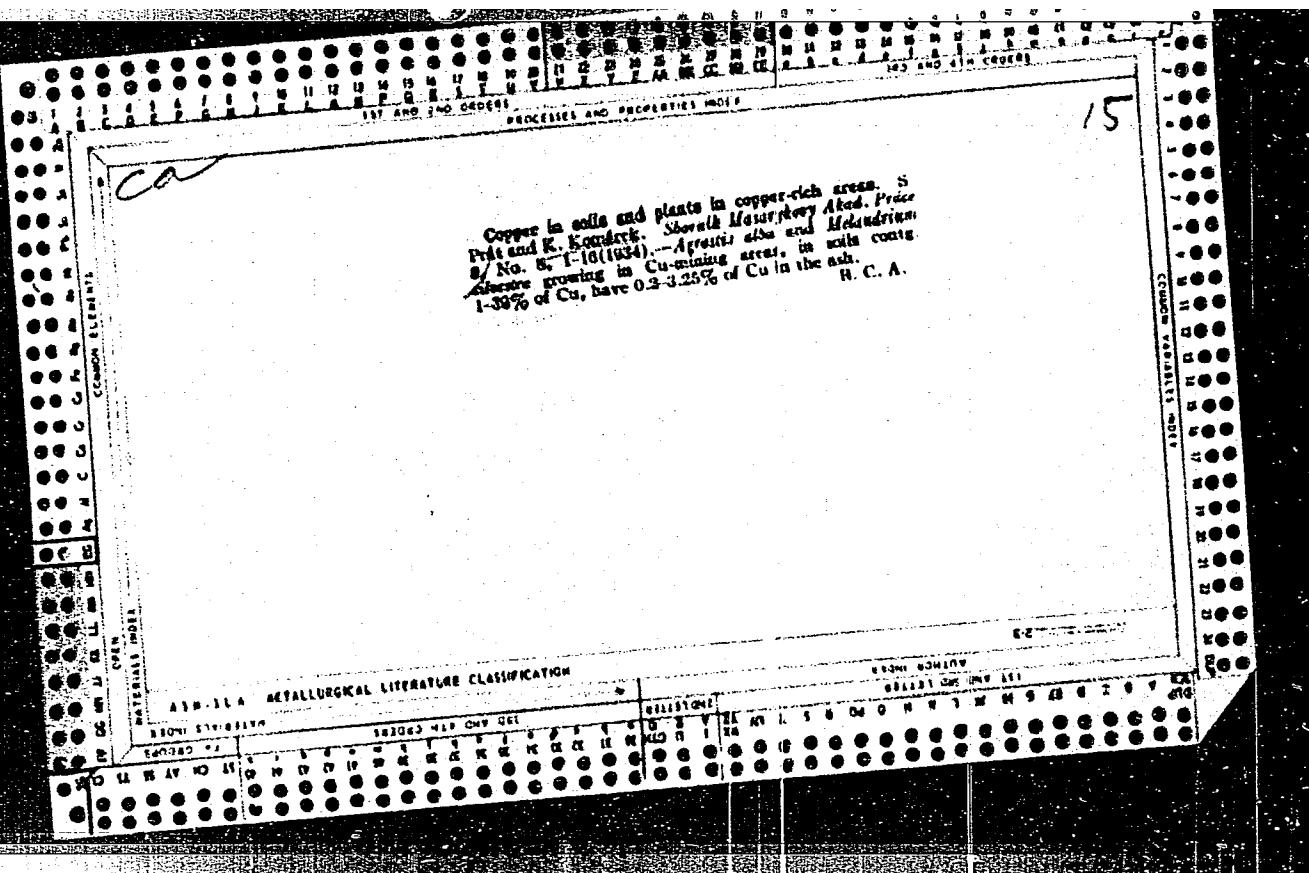
Economical use of materials is a problem of the building industry economy. Poz stavby 12 no. 3: 103-105 '64.

1. Czechoslovak State Bank.

Gravimetric determination of cobalt with dinitrosoresorcinol. O. TOMISEK AND K. KUDLAHA. *Chem. Listy* 26, 515-20 (1932).—The Orradore and Nichols method was subjected to a crit. analysis. The pptn. of Co with dinitrosoresorcinol is not quant. The apparently satisfactory results obtained by O. and N. were due to the balancing of errors. The ppt. under the procedure was found to contain only 80% Co dinitrosoresorcinol; the remaining 20% was free dinitrosoresorcinol and adsorbed salts such as $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}\text{Na}$, etc. Attempts to increase the rate of pptn. and improve the nature of the ppt. for filtration by boiling or adding salts were unsuccessful. Also in *Z. anal. Chem.* 91, 44-115 (1932).

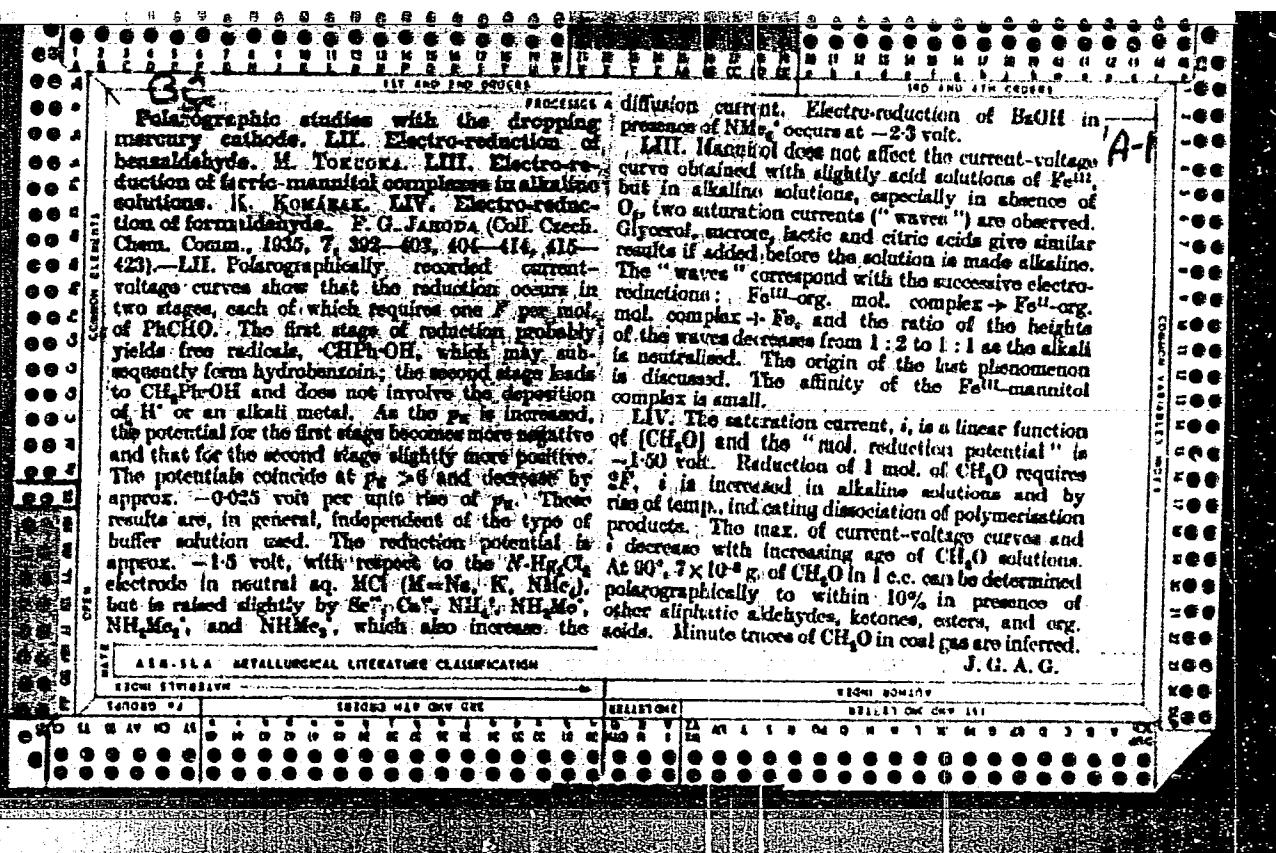
FRANK MARSH

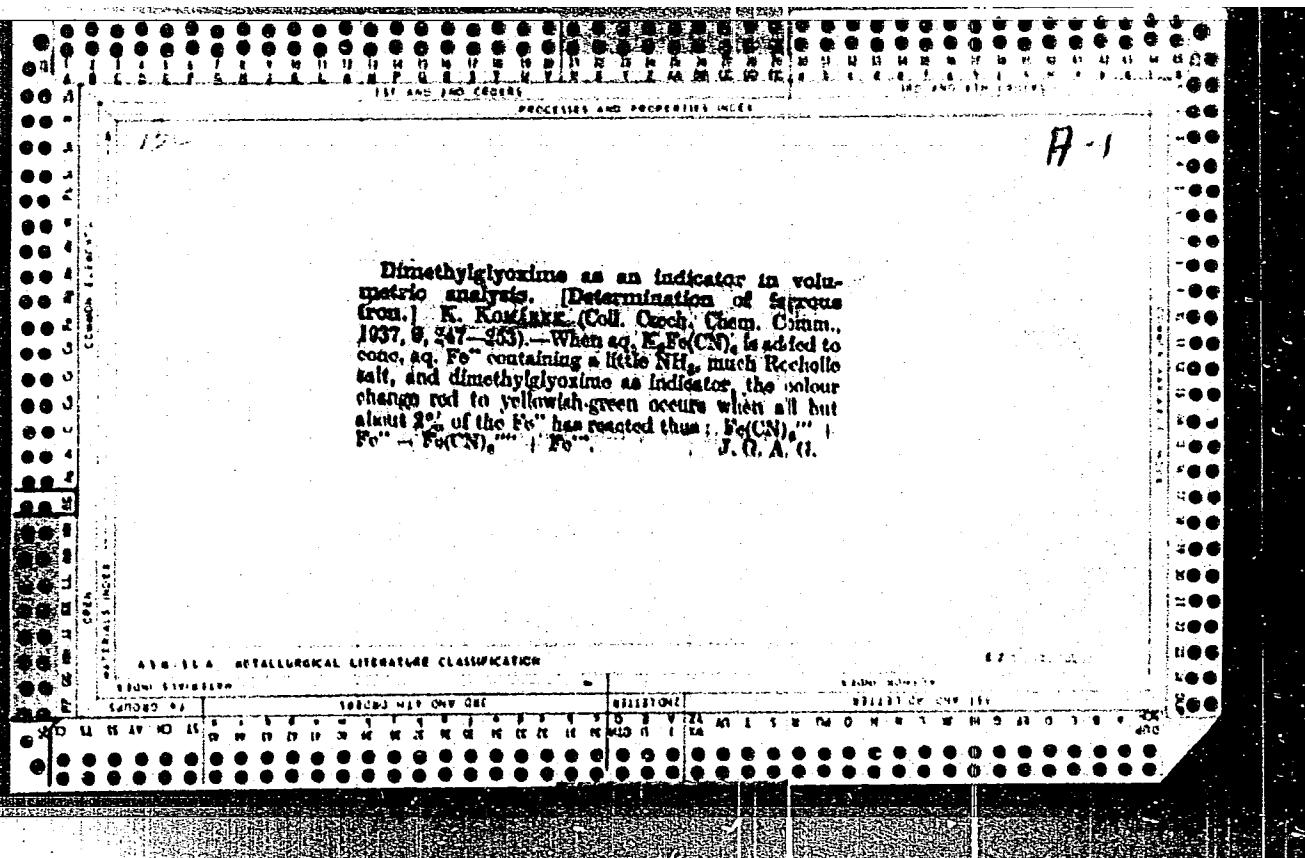


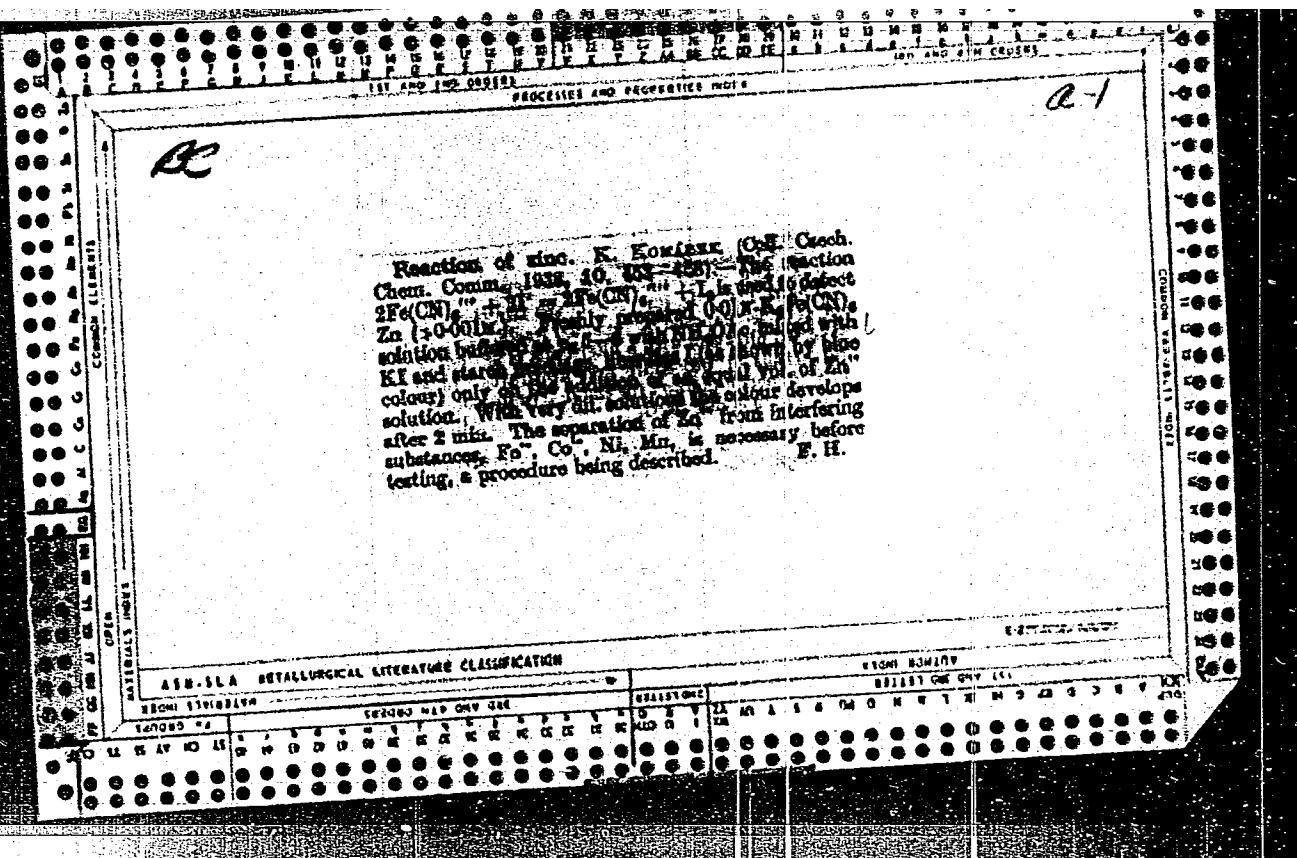


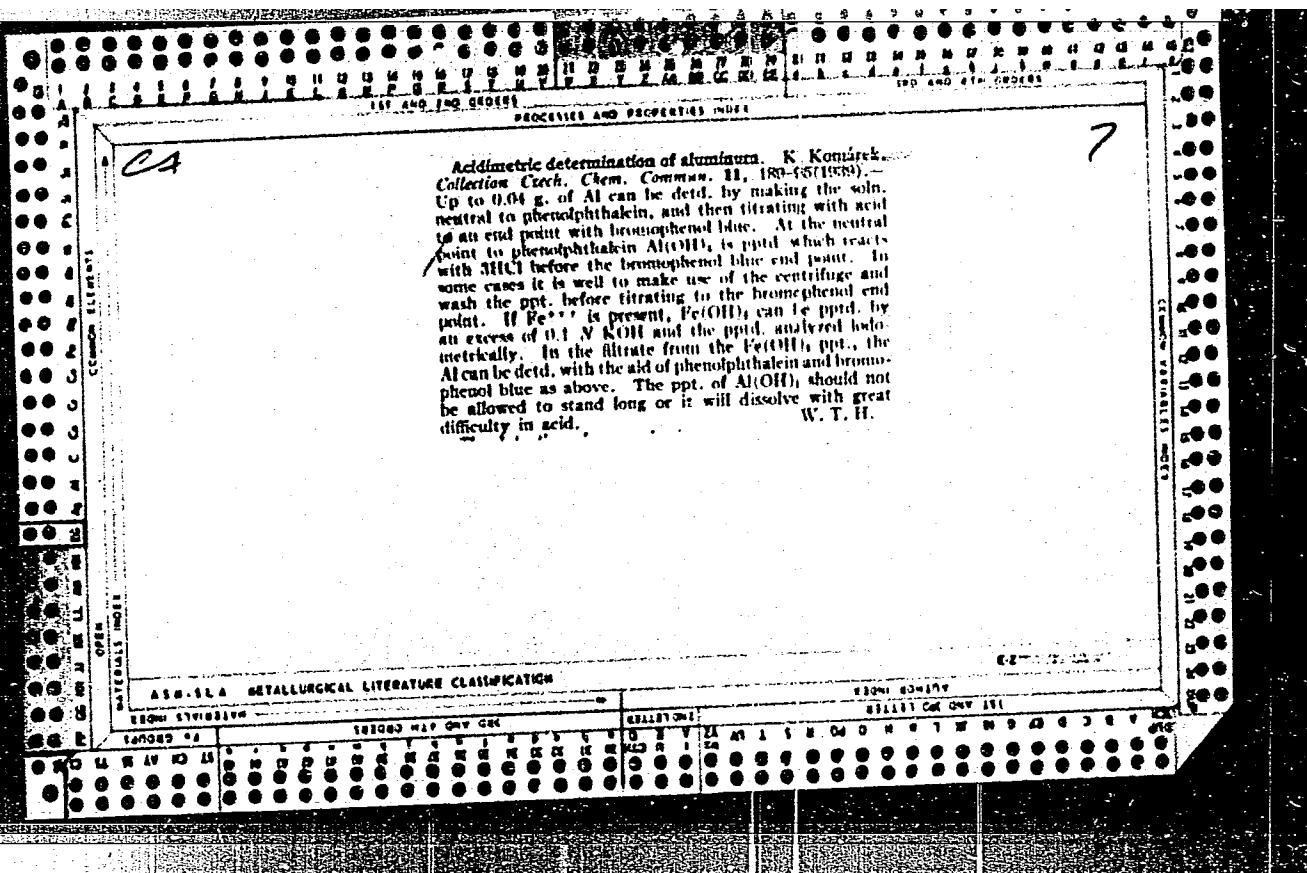
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

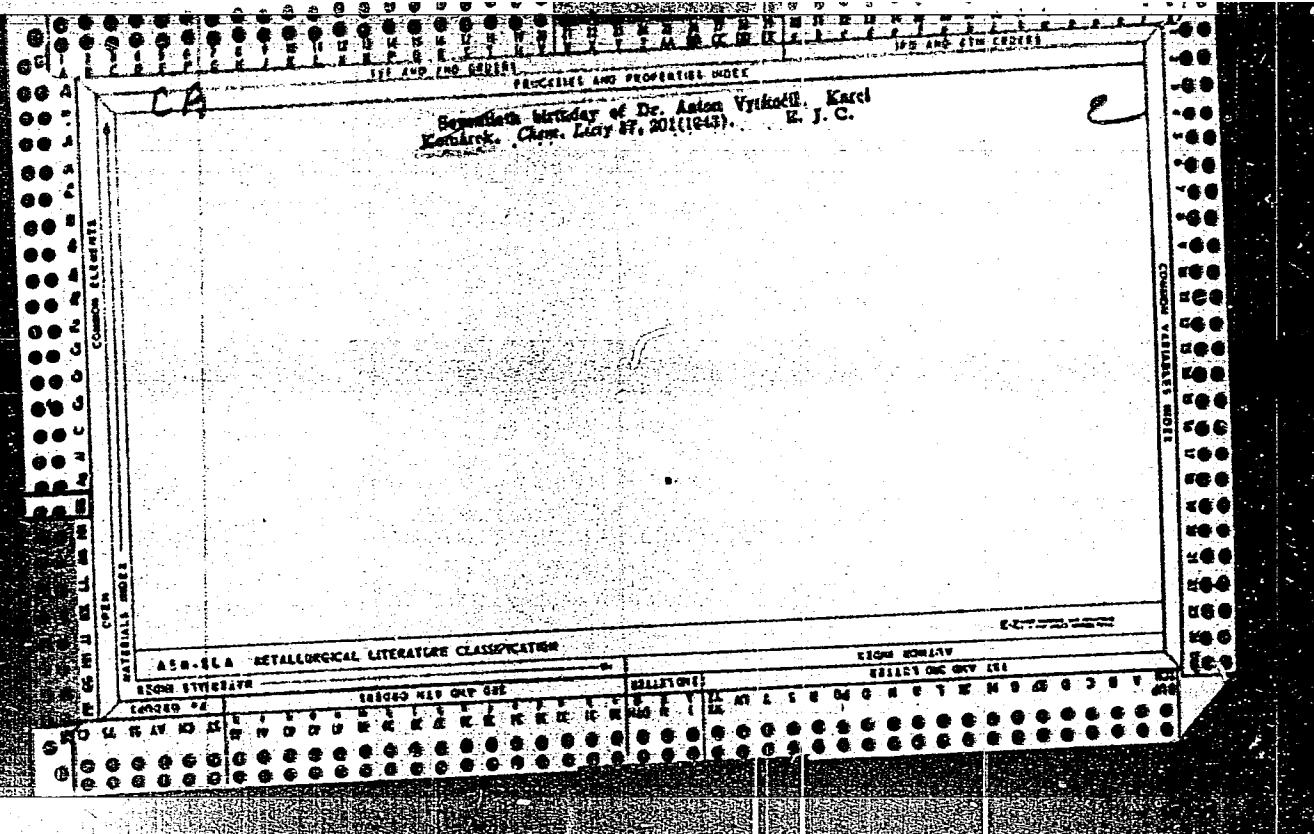
CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"











5

A polarographic investigation of cobaltous salt solutions containing dimethylglyoxime. K. Kmentek (Chem. Lab., Secondary School of Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia). Collection Czech. Chem. Commun. 12, 389-403 (1947); cf. Feigl, C.A. 18, 2163; Stackelberg, C.A. 34, 1588. Dimethylglyoxime (I) in alk. solns. gives no polarographic effect. However, if I is added to a soln. of Co^{++} and the soln. is made alk., the polarographic wave of Co^{++} is increased 4 to 5 times and shows a max. At 1 N concn. of NaOH the max. is suppressed and 2 waves appear, the first of which corresponds to the Co^{++} wave in the absence of I. The shape of the polarographic curve depends upon the ratio of I to Co^{++} up to a ratio of 4. Ni, Mn, Al, Cd, and Fe^{+++} do not interfere, but Zn, Fe^{++} , and to a smaller extent Pb and Cu, hinder the reaction. Whereas traces of O₂ change the bright-yellow color of the I-Co complex in alk. solns. to a turbid greenish gray, they do not affect the polarographic limiting current.

Gerald Reed

ca

COPPER ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

450-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMY STABILIZATION

TELETYPE WIRE CENTER USE

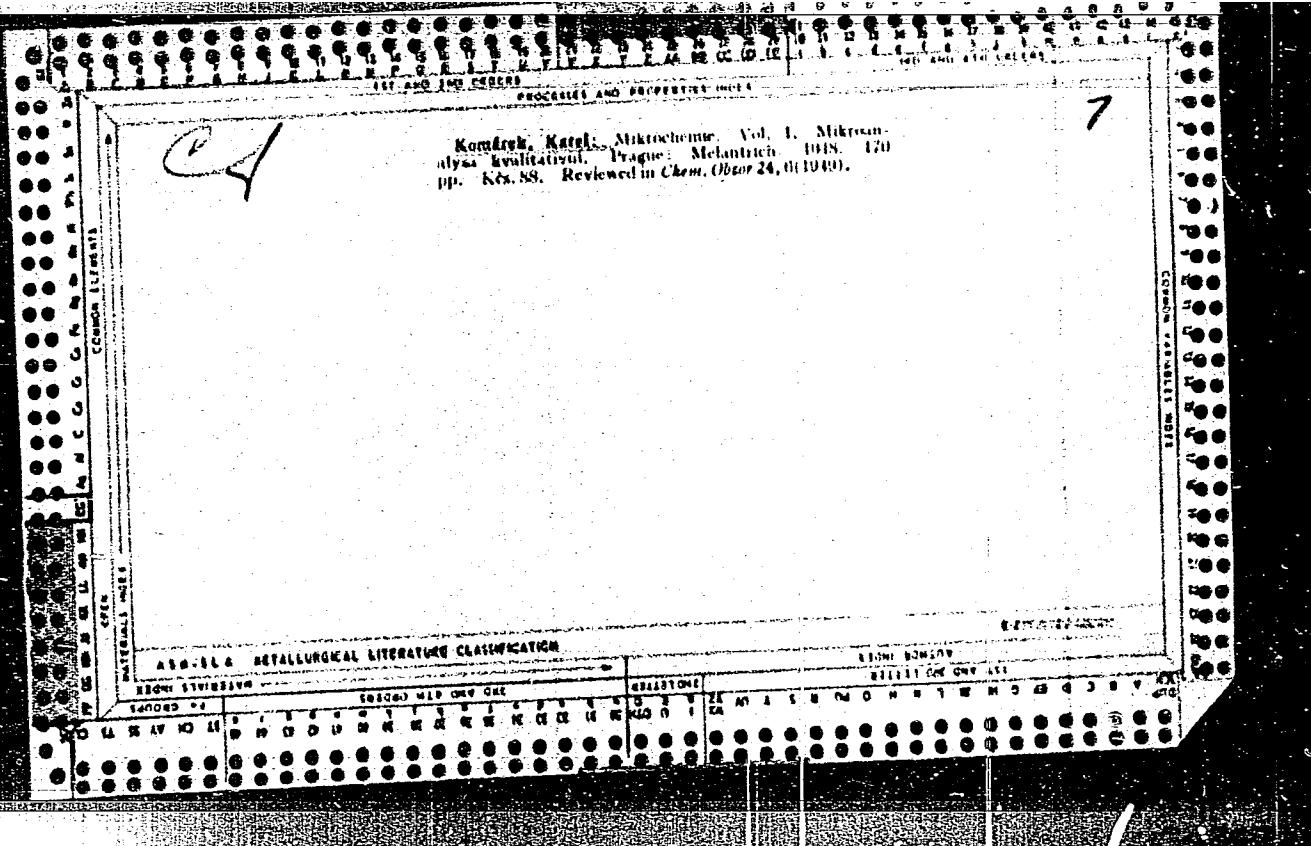
ECONOMY STABILIZATION

TELETYPE WIRE CENTER USE

Komarek K. Z. I. Vysetrovaciho a lecебněho ustavu v Podebradech Lekarstvi
a mikrochemie Medicine and microchemistry Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 1947, 86/13 (406-409)

The importance of microchemical methods in clinical work is evaluated, and the usefulness of polarography for microchemical purposes is emphasized.

So: Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology, Section II, Vol. I, #1-6



CA

7

Use of capillary phenomena in droplet reactions. Karel Komárek. *Chemie* (Prague) 3, 49-51 (1948).—Capillary phenomena accompanying reactions on filter paper are influenced by the elec. charge of the surfaces of the paper fibers. In many reactions the capillary phenomena may increase the sensitivity of a test. Test papers impregnated with reagents, dyes or indicators, bases, salts, or buffers, and dried before use have increased the sensitivity of many tests.

Frank March

1932

CA

Z

The weights of substances in air and in an electric medium. Karel Komárek. Časopis (Prague) 8, 75-6 (1948).—The d. and residual specific of 20 solids and org. substances are tabulated. For most data, the d. need not be corrected for weighing in air. The correction must be made for calibrations of volumetric flasks and for the exact data.
Frank M. Bush
4/44

1902

CA

7

standards for neutralization titrations. Karel Komárek
Čkavis (Prague) J, 102-4(1948).—The prepn., purification,
and testing are discussed for impurities in oxalic acid,
Na₂CO₃, K₂CO₃, Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O, KHC₄O₄·H₂C₂O₄·2H₂O,
C₆H₅CO₂H, and Ni₂(H₂SO₄)₃. Frank Maresch

1952

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

c. A.

The origin of microbalance. Karel Komárek. Chemie
Frank March
(Prague) 4, 8-6(1948).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

• C. A.

✓

Microcrystallography. Karel Komárek. *Chemia* (Prague) 4, 30-2(1949). —A treatise on the use of the microscope in the study of properties of crystals, the crystal process, polymorphism, incomplete crystal formation, sites of crystals in microchemistry, and the prepa. of cryst. ppts. 20 references. Frank Maresch

7

CA

Standards in argentometry. Karel Komárek. *Chemie*
(Prague) 4, 213-3(1948).—Specifications and limits of im-
purities are given as well as methods for detg. the impurities
in 13 reagents used in argentometry. Frank Maresh

1962

CP

Further polarographic and calorimetric investigations of alkaline cobaltous salt solutions containing dimethylglyoxime. K. Komárek (Secondary School, Klenová, Slovakia). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 14, 409-72 (1949) (in English); cf. C.A. 42, 1825a. Systematic variation of the conditions yielded the highest polarographic wave for the Co(II)-dimethylglyoxime complex in KOH solns. when the ratio Co(II):KOH:dimethylglyoxime(I) was 1:5:5. The yellow color did not correspond to the height of the wave. The polarographic effect appears to be a Co(II)-catalyzed reduction of I. Co can be detected in excess Ni by using a soln. that is 0.01 N in NaOH, 0.5 N in KCl, and 0.01 M in I by the enhanced polarographic wave. K. G. Stone

CA

P

Fluorescences in the lowland moors near Podebrady
Karel Komarek, Sbornik Naucl. Muzeu v Praze 6B, No. 1,
Mineralog. No. 1, 1-12 (1950) (in English 4-12). —The ef-
fluorescences in peat were identified as gypsum.
Michael Fleischer

CA

Polarographic determination of thorium. K. Kouřík
Chem. Listy 44, 255-9 (1950).—Th is pptd. as $\text{Th}(\text{IO}_4)_2$.
the ppt. washed 3 times with water, transformed to $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_4$ by means of 0.1 N NaOH. The resulting NaIO_4
(OH)₄ is washed out of the ppt. and detd. polarographically after
addn. of KCl. M. Hadlický

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

CA
Bibliography of publications of Jaroslav Heyrovský up to
1950. L. Kozárek. Česk. Láty 44, 291-3(1950).—A
list of 128 publications.

19.71
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

POLAROGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF MINUTE
QUANTITIES OF THORIUM. K. Koniarck. Translation
from Sbornik Naukno-tekhnicheskikh Trudov Inst.
Coagr. 1951, Pt. 1, Proc. 1 611-1979511 50
(AEC-tr-1985)

Analytical Chemistry - 1

CA

Polarographic determination of alkali. K. Komárek
(Natl. Museum, Prague). *Sbornik Mezinárodní Polareg.*
Sjezdu Praze, 1st. Congr. 1951, Pt. I., Proc. 619-22(in
Russian) 624-9(in German). Microquantities of alkali are
titrated with 0.1 N HNO_3 in specially designed vessels to
neutrality, as indicated by methyl orange. The amt. of
acid is determined polarographically by measuring the IO_4^- in the
final mixt. Otto H. Müller

CA

Two new forms of goethite in the metaphyre of the Piedmont region of the Kreszolo. K. Komarek and K. Tuček. Sborník Národního Muzea v Praze "B", No. 6, 17 (1951) (in English). - Radiating fibrous goethite occurs in cavities with amethyst, quartz, and hematite. Two analyses are given. The Co₃O₄ (0.017, 0.004%) and the MnO (0.057, 0.008%) were determined polarographically after the conversion of the oxalate and phosphate, resp., to the halates. Michael Fleischer

RUSIANEK, K.

"Microchemical and semimicrochemical determination." p. 198. (Chemie. Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1951. Praha.)

"New methods applied in microtechnical determination of lithium in mineral waters." p. 198.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress, June 1954.

Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

7
CA

Flushing of centrifuge tubes in quantitative microanalysis.
K. Komárek (Natl. Museum, Prague, Czech.). Chem.
Listy 45, 39-40 (1951).—An arrangement for flushing inverted centrifuge tubes is described. M. Hudlický

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

CH

2

The ternary system: aluminum-iron-silicon. H. Nowotny, K. Komarek, and J. Kroutek (Univ. Vienna). Bergr. u. Metallurg. Monatsh. monatsh. Hochschule Linz 90, 161-9 (1951).—Because of its industrial importance the Al corner of the diagram of state up to 43% Fe and 30% Si in Al-Si alloys was thoroughly examined, thermodynamically, microscopically, and by x-rays. In this range there are at least 4 ternary phases designated by α (Fe-Si), δ (Fe-Si), γ (Fe-Si), and β (Fe-Si). The first 3 have the upper, formulas Al_2Fe_3Si , Al_4Fe_5Si , and Al_6Fe_9Si or a multiple, resp. The homogeneous ranges are small. In the ternary eutectic of Fe-Si) participates along with Al + Si, but not γ (Fe-Si), which is designated in the literature as Al_2Fe_5Si . The tetragonal symmetry of γ (Fe-Si) is confirmed; the crystal type is icosahedric, and there exists a great structural similarity between Al_2Fe , Al_4Fe_5 , and γ (Fe-Si). The phases Al_2Fe and γ (Fe-Si) have an extraordinary crystallizability which sometimes suppresses the α - and β -phase entirely. In the range of higher Fe and Si contents another crystal type occurs, β (Fe-Si) besides γ (Fe-Si). 31 references. M. Harteneck

KOMAREK, K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION CZECH/2433

24(2,4) International Polarographic Congress. 1st, Prague, 1951
 Storník I. Muzinárodního polarografického sjezdu. Díl 3: Hlavní referaty prezentované na sjezdu. Proceedings - Vol 3: Review Head at the Congress. Praha, Průvodcek vyd-vi [1952]
 774 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. M.D. Jirí Komárek, Doctor; Chief Ed., or Publishing House:
 Milan Skáňák, Doctor, Tech. Ed.; Oldřich Dukka.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and physicians.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reviews and original papers read at the International Polarographic Congress held in Prague in 1951. Uses of Polarography in organic and inorganic analysis, biochemistry, medicine, and industrial chemistry discussed. In the section Revivals Read at the Congress, Russian and either German or English translations of each review are presented. In the section Original Papers Read at the Congress, only those translations in Russian, German, and English which have not been published in Volume I are presented. The following scientists participated in the opening of the Congress: Professor Miltor Kemula, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, Warsaw; Doctor Jaromír Dolány, Minister of Planning; Professor Jaroslav Horový, Chairman of the Congress; and Professor Jaroslav Pukáš, Chairman of the Center for Scientific Research and Technical Development. References follow each paper.

Valenta, F. Study of Current Discontinuity Appearing on a Saturated Lead Electrode	377
Málek, J. Discontinuity on Polarographic Curves Observed at the Reduction of Some Inorganic Oxygen-containing Anions	322
[Russian Translation]	386
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Solentek, K. Some Examples of Using Polarography in Industrial Laboratories	433
Horevý, J.I.M.A. Determination of Phosphates	433
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[German Translation]	442
Komárek, K. Polarographic Determination of Small Amounts of Thorium	444
Komárek, K. Polarographic Determination of Bases	455
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Card 6/ 14

KOMÁREK, K.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

Z
✓Chemical investigation of the mineral "samotka" (velvet ore) of Příbram. K. Komárek. *Šárka Národní Muzeum v Praze* 9B, No. 3, 1-12 (in English, 8-15) (1953). — A cleat analysis is given of goethite, formed by the alteration of pyrite.
Michael Fleischer

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

and of value and importance

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

KOMAREK, KAREL.

Nove principy ultramikroanalysy pro chemicky vyzkum musejniho materialu.
New methods of ultramicroanalysis for chemical investigations in museums.
Praha, Nakl. Narodniho musea, 1955. 32 p. (Prague. Narodni museum.
Sbornik B: Prirodovedny, v. 11, no. 4) (In English with Czech and Russian
summaries. bibl., diagrs.)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8,
August 1956.

KOMAREK, K.

Use of chemistry for purposes of conservation in museums. p. 3

Vol. 124, no. 1, 1955
CASOPIS; ODDIL PRIRODOVEDNY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

KAREL, KOMAREK

J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957 6862

Author : Komarek Karel
Inst : State Museum. Department of Natural Sciences.
Title : Corrosion of Silver Articles.

Orig Pub : Casop. Narodn. musea. Odd. prirodoved., 1955, 124, No 2,
136-141

Abstract : Physicochemical properties of Ag and causes of its corrosion in air and in the soil, are considered. In the air Ag reacts with H₂S, in the presence of oxygen, to form Ag₂S. Corrosion of Ag in the soil consists in the formation, on its surface, of a film of AgCl by interaction with solutions of NaCl in the presence of CO₂ and O₂. Formation of AgCl in the soil is promoted by soluble salts of Fe²⁺ ions. The coating of Ag₂S is removed from the surface of the Ag with KCN by converting Ag₂S to the soluble complex salt KAg(CN)₂.

Card 1/1

Komarek, K.

Corrosion of iron objects. P. 3
Prague. Narodni Museum. CASOPIS; ODDIL FRIRODOVEDNY. Praha.
Vol. 125, no. 1, 1956

Source: EEAR - LC Vol. 5. No. 10 Oct. 1956

KOMAREK, K.

Occurrence of uranium traces in rocks, natural waters, and meteorites.

P. 34 (CHemie, Vol. 9, no. Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EHA) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

Analysis of inorganic compounds which are not easily soluble.

P. 36 (Chemie, Vol. 9⁵, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

Spotlage of chemicals in storage.

P. 124 (Chemie Vol. 9, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

Mineralogic working methods in chemistry.

p. 167 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 2, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

Chemical research in numismatics.

p. 270 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 2, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

New discoveries concerning the analytical chemistry of uranium.

p. 383. (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 3, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

KOMAREK, K.

Present-day situation of inorganic microchemistry.

p. 515 (Chemie) Vol. 9, No. 4, Aug. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KOMAREK, K.

The copper in the objects exhibited in museums. p. 11. (CASOPIS; ODDIL
PRIRODOVEDNY, Vol. 126, No. 1, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KOMAREK, K.

Snow fields in the upper basin of the Elbe River. p. 149.

CASOPIS; ODDIL PRIRODOVEDNY. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 127, no. 2, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.
Uncl.

S/081/62/000/004/018/067
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Komárek, Karel

TITLE: A new principle of ultramicroanalysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 129,
abstract 4D23 (Casop. Narodn. musea. Odd. prirodoved.,
v. 129, no. 2, 1960, 124 - 130)

TEXT: A new principle of ultramicroanalysis is described based on the titration of traces of a reactive substance A with a concentrated solution of an inert substance (IS), containing a small amount of another reactive substance B. After the equivalent point is reached, the amount of added (IS) is determined complexometrically and according to the known ratio (IS):(B) (in the original solution) the content of substance A in the solution analyzed is calculated. The procedure and the apparatus are illustrated by an example of determining traces of alkali metals lixiviated from glass with water. In the determination of K lixiviated from glass with water, the solution is boiled with HI (to convert K_2CO_3 into KI). I⁻ is oxidized to I_2 with chlorine water, evaporated to dryness and dissolved. Card 1/3

5/081/62/000/004/018/087
B149/B101

A new principle of ultramicroanalysis

complexometric determination of Mg and the iodometric determination of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. The RT is a glass tube (inner diameter 5 mm) bent at an angle of approximately $50 - 60^\circ$. At the curve the two branches are joined with a thin capillary, which widens into a bulb at each end of the capillary. The longer part of RT is supplied with a rubber tube, used as a bulb for moving the solution from one part of RT to the other. A capillary bent at an angle of 90° is used as a pipette for titration. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

KOMAREK, O.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: BIOLOGIA Vol. 10, no. 6, 1955.

KOMAREK, O. Effect of weather on variability of morphologic markings of the species Zygaena carniolica Scop in Czechoslovakia. p. 718.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

KOMAREK, O.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: Ceskoslovenska spolecnost entomologicka. CASOPIS. ACTA
SOCIETATIS ENTOMOLOGICAE CECHOSLOVENIAE. Vol. 52, 1955

KOMAREK, O. Bionomics and ecology of Calligenia (Miltochrista)miniata
(Forst.). p. 195.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May, 1959, Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 2186.

Author : Komarek, O.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Study of the Butterfly Fauna in Czechoslovakia. X.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 9, 705-708.

Abstract: A species (*Adela albicinotella*) new to Czechoslovakia and two species seldom found in Central Europe (*Hypercallia citrinalis* and *Platyptilia caunodactyla*) are described.

Card 1/1

KOMAREK, O.

Leaf rollers (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) of Slovakia. p. 375

BIOLOGIA (Slovenska akademia vied)
Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol. 14, no. 5, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

010-1141-000,000/0

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
KRAL, L.; ZAJICEK, V.; CERMAK, V.; FEIX, V.; KOMAREK, R.; KOPAC,
S.; Dept. of Surgery, Anesthösia and 2nd Internal, Hospital (Chair.
Anest. a II. Int. Odd. Nemocnice) na Frantisku, Head (Vedouci)
Dr V. CERMAK, Dr V. ZAJICEK, Dr R. KOMAREK; Otolarygological Dopt.
Polyclinic of Okresni Inst. of Nat. Health (Otolaryngologicke Odd.
Polikliniky OUNZ) Prague 1, Head (Vedouci) S. KOPAC; Int. Dept.
Faculty Polyclinic, Charles Univ. (Int. Odd Fak. Polikliniky KU),
Prague, Head (Vedouci) Prof Dr K. HERFORT.
"Anesthesia."

"Surgery of the Thyroid Gland Under General Anesthesia."
Prague, Head (Vedouci), 1931

"Surgery of the Thyroid Gland" etc.
Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 27-28, 4 Jul 66, pp
744 - 750

744 - 750
Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: 567 thyroidectomies under endotracheal anesthesia with a fatality rate of 0.35% are described. In the past 6 years 404 operations (27 malignant, 184 toxic) were performed without a fatality. In 377 benign goitres unilateral damage was found in 7.7%, bilateral not at all. Endotracheal anesthesia is suitable in thyroid gland surgery . 6 Tables, 11 Western, 4 Czech, 1 Russian, 3 East German references. (Ms. rec. Jul 65).
1/1

- 64 -

L 34694-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6025854

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/011/0839/0843

AUTHOR: Komarek, V. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences) [Jonas, O. (Engineer)] 43

ORG: [Komarek] Metallurgical Research Institute, Pardubice Branch (Vykumny ustav kovu); [Jonas] FJTF, Czech Institute of Technology, Prague (CVUT) B

TITLE: New type of multiplace creep testing machine 14

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 11, 1965, 839-843

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic testing machine, creep

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the design and construction of a new multiplace creep testing machine recently installed at the Metallurgical Research Institute. The machine permits carrying out series of tests at temperatures up to 600°C. The parameters of the machine are compared with those of other creep testing equipment used in leading Czechoslovak laboratories. This paper was presented by Engineer J. Vosedalek, Candidate of Sciences. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,732]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.172.251: 620.1.05

D 916 0885

L 33119-66 T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6024136

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0024/65/000/012/0313/0317

AUTHOR: Komarek, Vladimir (Engineer); Fainman, Zbysek (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: [Komarek] VUGTK, Prague; [Fainman] VUZORT, Prague

TITLE: EK 101 electronic copying machine and its contribution to photogrammetry

SOURCE: Geodeticky a kartograficky obzor, no. 12, 1965, 313-317

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetry, aerial photograph, photographic equipment, copy camera, electronic copying machine/EK 101 electronic copying machine

ABSTRACT: The article describes the principle of the EK 101 electronic copying machine, gives its technical parameters and explains its contribution from the point of view of the requirements of photogrammetry. The part of the copying machine in the processing of aerial photographs is discussed. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 14, 09, 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 771.4:528.7

CIA/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b)/EWA(c) Pg-4
NR: AP5013219

IOP(c. 3)
CZ/0065/65/000/002/0095/0105

Komarek, V.

23

22

B

Reversion of aluminum-magnesium-silicon-iron alloy

Povoz materialy, no. 2, 1955, 95-105

aluminum base alloy, silicon addition, alloying element, aging,
age hardened alloy, aging reversion

On the basis of changes in hardness it has been demonstrated that a reversion of naturally or artificially aged Al-Mg-Si-Fe alloy with a surplus of silicon. The products of natural aging are not destroyed by the reversion. At a temperature of 200°C has been reached, but they change into precipitation during artificial aging. At reversion temperatures above 400°C, the solution of aging products increase with the reversion temperature increasing. It could be stated about the reversion of artificially aged alloys. The changes taking place in reversion are not reversible. The less stable configura-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

could be stated about the reversion of artificially aged alloys. The changes taking place in reversion are not reversible. The less stable configurations of the absolute atoms resulting from the foregoing aging dissociate and simultaneously, more stable configurations do form in conformity with the aging at higher temperatures. During the reversion the alloys could be, in this way, aged.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

REF ID: A95013219

up even overaged. The solid solution formed during reversion differs, usually, from that formed after solubility-reversion. Some of the solute alloying elements are bound in the stable atom configurations. The content of alloying elements in the solid solution is decreased. Decrease in content of alloying elements, smaller concentration of vacancies, and the presence of solid stable atom configurations in the solid solution after the reversion result in a sluggish aging. Through repeated reversion the aging ability becomes gradually reduced. These alloys with a maximum amount of aging products during the reversion have the maximum aging ability. The resulting properties of the age-hardened alloy after the reversion are determined not only by the

However, during the reversion, the maximum aging alloy is given by the following way: the hardness of an age-hardened alloy after the reversion are determined not only by the aging of the reversion itself, but by the heat treatment before the reversion and by the successive aging. The final hardness of a reverted alloy is given by the superposition of the hardness after the reversion and the hardness attained by successive aging. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovy, Panske Brezany (Research Institute of Metals)

DATE: 25Sep94

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

REV: 000

OTHER: 006

KOMAREK, Valtr, doc. inz. CSc.; RIHA, Ladislav, inz.

Scientific and technical progress and the effectiveness of the foreign trade. Tech praca 16 no.3:161-164 Mr '64.

1. State Planning Commission (for Komarek) 2. State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague (for Riha).

KOMÁREK
 Country : Czechoslovakia
 Category : Farm Animals. Poultry.

Abs. Jour : RZ Biol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16709 Q-4

Author : Komárek, Vladimír
 Institut. : Brno Higher School [College] of Agriculture*
 Title : The Regions of the Body of the Goose and Hen.

Orig. Pub. : Sbor. Vysoke skoly zemed. a lesn. Brno, 1958,
 Brno, No. 1, 1-39

Abstract : The author describes the body regions in birds
 for the purposes of morphological anatomy.
 For the most part the terminology corresponds
 to the terminology applied to analogous regions
 in mammals but the anatomical characteristics
 of birds are taken into account. -- K. V.
 Nitriyskaya

Card: 1/1

*and Forestry.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

AUTHOR: Komárek, Vladimír, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
 Engineer

TITLE: Correlation Between the Notch Impact Strength and the
 Area of Brittle Fracture

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 9, pp 753-758

ABSTRACT: In earlier work (Ref 1) the author found that, for a number
 of steels of differing chemical composition and heat
 treatment, a relation exists between the curves expressing
 the dependence on the test temperature of the impact
 strength and the area of brittle fracture of the fracture
 surface. Kornfeld (Refs 2,3 and 4) found that for killed
 and rimming open-hearth and basic Bessemer steels with
 low carbon contents (0.06 to 0.19%) a linear relation
 exists between the relative impact strength and the area
 of the brittle fracture, defining the relative impact
 strength as the ratio of the impact strength at a given
 temperature to the maximum impact strength in the case
 of tough fracture. So far it has not been clarified
 whether this relation applies only to soft steels or
 whether it also applies to steels with a higher carbon
 content or heat-treated steels. The here described work ✓

Card 1/3 content or heat-treated steels. The here described work ✓

CZECH/34-59-9-2/22

Correlation Between the Notch Impact Strength and the Area of Brittle Fracture

was aimed at elucidating this problem. On the basis of experiments carried out on Czech Class 11 and 12 carbon steels with C contents of 0.06 to 0.56% in the normalization annealed as well as in the as-rolled states with a ferritic-pearlitic structure containing lamellar pearlite, a relation was established between the relative impact strength and the area of the brittle fracture on the fracture surface. The exact compositions of the steels as well as the mechanical values and data on heat treatment are entered in Table 1, p 754. The relation between the area of brittle fracture and the "relative impact strength" is entered in the graph, Fig 1, p 755. This relation can be expressed by the downward sloping straight line $H = 0.007 F + 1.02$; correlation is very close, the correlation coefficient being 0.926. The relative impact strength can be expressed as the sum of the energies required for the tough and the brittle fracture. From the derived relation it is possible to calculate also the relative fracture energy for a tough and brittle fracture. However, the specific surface

Card 2/3

KOMAREK, Vladimir /reviewer/; Popesko, Peter /author/

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Docotr of Veterinary Medicine /reviewer/; Docent, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine /author/

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 7, 1961, pages 274.

Data: "Atlas of Animal Topographical Anatomy" (Atlas topografickej anatomie hospodarskych zvierat). Vol I. Head and Neck. Bratislava, Slovak Publishing House of Agricultural Literature, Slovenske vydavatelstvo polnchospodarskej literatury, 1960. 218 pages, 200 illustrations.

L 11170-65 FSS-2/T/EWA(c) LIP(c)	SOURCE CODE: CZ/0024/65/000/002/0029/0034
ACC NR: AF6004787	
AUTHOR: Komarek, Vladimir (Engineer)	44 Q3
ORG: Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky)	
TITLE: Degradation of the photographic quality of air photographs caused by flare and actual possibilities of its compensation	
SOURCE: Geodeticky a kartograficky obzor, no. 2, 1965, 29-34	
TOPIC TAGS: aerial photograph, aerial photography	
ABSTRACT: The article discusses the extinction, absorption and scattering of light by the atmosphere and the harmful effect of flare on the contrast of aerial photo- graphs. Methods of reducing that effect are pointed out. This work was presented by Dr. Jaroslav Stary. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 12 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]	
SUB CODE: 14 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002	
PC Card 1/1	UDC: 528.711.18

KOMAREK, Vl., inz., kandidat technickych ved

London 1962 Exhibition of Electrical Engineering. El tech obzor:
Suppl.: Zpravy 52 no.6:Z21-Z22 '63.

KOMAREK, Vladimír, inz.

Degradation of the photographic quality of air photographs by flare and present possibilities of its compensation. Gacd kart obzor 11 no.2:29-34 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Prague.

KOMAREK, Valtr, C.Sc.; RIHA, Ladislav, inz.

Effectiveness of investments, new techniques and foreign trade.
Tech praca 14 no.9:728-731 S '62.

1. Statni planovaci komise, Praha.

Z/034/63/000/001/P07/Q12
E073/E151

AUTHORS: Očenášek, V., Engineer, and Komárek, V., Engineer

TITLE: Electrically conducting aluminium alloy. Patent specification class 40b, 18, PV 3003-62 dated May 17, 1962

PERIODICAL: Hutmické listy, no.1, 1963, 72

TEXT: According to the invention the alloy is of the type AlMgSiFe with the proportions of the alloying elements so chosen that the best possible properties are achieved, i.e. high electrical conductivity, improved mechanical properties at elevated temperatures and good resistance to creep and fatigue. According to the invention the alloy contains 0.7 to 2% magnesium, 0.10 to 0.80% silicon, 0.20 to 0.50% iron, remainder aluminium. In this alloy part of the magnesium forms with silicon the intermediate compound Mg₂Si, the excess magnesium remaining in solid solution. The properties of the alloy depend predominantly on the properties of the solid solution of magnesium in aluminium, and also on the amount and structure of the intermediate compound Mg₂Si. The excess magnesium in the solid solution is assured if the Mg:Si

Card 1/2

Electrically conducting aluminium...

Z/034/63/000/001/007/012
E073/E151

ratio is above 1.73. The iron content also plays an important role in this alloy; it improves the mechanical properties at elevated temperatures, particularly the creep resistance. The properties of the alloy can be controlled by the quantity of excess magnesium. With increasing excess magnesium, the mechanical properties at normal and elevated temperatures are improved but the electrical conductivity is decreased. Similarly, with increasing Mg₂Si content the mechanical properties are also improved but the electrical conductivity is not significantly changed. The mechanical properties are also influenced by the structure of the Mg₂Si phase, which can be controlled by the heat treatment; for instance, by softening or heterogenization annealing or by ageing. In the annealed or aged states a tensile strength of 18 kg/mm² with a conductivity of 28-30 S and, respectively, a strength of 9-14 kg/mm² with a conductivity of 32-34 S can be obtained. The elongation is high, varying between 18 and 30% for 10°.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOMAREK, Valtr, C.Sc.; RIHA, Ladislav, inz.

Problems of evaluating the efficiency calculation results. Tech
praca 14 no.10:800-802 '62.

1. Statni planovaci komise, Praha.

KOMAREK, Vladimir, inz., kandidat technickych ved; SEQUENS, Jiri, inz.,
dr.; SCHIER, Pavel, inz.

Dynamic stress of electricity conducting materials. El tach obzor
51 no.10:513-519 0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (for Komarek).
2. Ustav pro elektrotechniku, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Sequens).
3. Hutnický ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Schier).

POPESKO, Petr[Popesko, Peter]; AKAYEVSKIY, Anatoliy Ivancovich, prof.-doktor [translator]; FRID, K., prof., doktor, retsentent; KOMAREK, V., dots. doktor, retsentent; SHUTTA, Yu.[Sutta, J.], dots. doktor, retsentent; KRIPPEL, Mikulash, doktor, red. izd-va; BLUSKA, Jan, tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the topographical anatomy of farm animals] Atlas topograficheskoi anatomii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Bratislava, Slovatskoe izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.2.[Trunk] Tulovishche. 1962. 200 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Veterinary anatomy--Atlases)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

KOMAREK, Vl., inz., kandidat technickych ved.

New method of aluminum binding. El tech obzor 52 no.8:434 Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1

KOMAREK, Vladimir, inz., kandidat technickych ved

Aluminum and electroconducting alloys. El tech obzor 52 no.
12:658-660 D '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020013-1"

KOMARENKO, A.N. (Kiyev); LUKOVSKIY, I.A. (Kiyev); FESHCHENKO, S.F. (Kiyev)

Problem involving eigenvalues with a parameter under boundary
conditions. Ukr. mat. zhur. 17 no.6:22-30 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted September 21, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6036156

SOURCE CODE: UR/0041/66/018/006/003/0011

AUTHOR: Komarenko, A. N. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of eigenvalues with a parameter under boundary value conditions for elliptic equations that degenerate into parts of the boundary of the domain

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 18, no. 6, 1966, 3-11.

TOPIC TAGS: elliptic differential equation, first boundary value problem, boundary value problem, parameter, eigenvalue, Hilbert space

ABSTRACT: The problems of eigenvalues with a parameter in an equation and under boundary conditions and with a parameter only under boundary conditions for second-order self-adjoint elliptic equations that degenerate into parts of the domain boundary are analyzed. The self-adjoint (in the Lagrange sense) differential equation in the domain Ω

$$Lu = - \sum_{i,h=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(a_{ih}(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_h} \right) + c(x)u$$

is examined. It is elliptic at points of the set $\Omega + S_1$, $S_1 = S/S_0$ and is parabolic at points on the surface S_0 . The second boundary value problem

$$Lu = h(x) \text{ in domain } \Omega$$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036156

is examined. The boundary conditions are:

$$Nu = \varphi(s) \text{ in } \Gamma, \quad Nu = 0 \text{ in } S \setminus \Gamma$$

for $(0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ and

$$Nu = \varphi(s) \text{ in } \Gamma, \quad \Gamma \subset S_1, \quad Nu = 0 \text{ in } S_1 \setminus \Gamma$$

for $\alpha \geq 1$. The self-adjoint operator A (which corresponds to the second boundary value problem) and its spectrum are investigated. Seven theorems are employed. Orig. art. has: 24 formulas.

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